

JOHN C. STENNIS CENTER FOR PUBLIC SERVICE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development Trust Fund established under section 116 of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development Act (2 U.S.C. 1105), \$430,000.

TITLE II

GENERAL PROVISIONS

MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF PRIVATE VEHICLES

SEC. 201. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 202. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond fiscal year 2010 unless expressly so provided in this Act.

RATES OF COMPENSATION AND DESIGNATION

SEC. 203. Whenever in this Act any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 (46 Stat. 32 et seq.) is appropriated for or the rate of compensation or designation of any office or position appropriated for is different from that specifically established by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation in this Act shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: Provided, That the provisions in this Act for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and clerk hire for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 204. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued under existing law.

AWARDS AND SETTLEMENTS

SEC. 205. Such sums as may be necessary are appropriated to the account described in subsection (a) of section 415 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1415(a)) to pay awards and settlements as authorized under such subsection.

COSTS OF LBFMC

SEC. 206. Amounts available for administrative expenses of any legislative branch entity which participates in the Legislative Branch Financial Managers Council (LBFMC) established by charter on March 26, 1996, shall be available to finance an appropriate share of LBFMC costs as determined by the LBFMC, except that the total LBFMC costs to be shared among all participating legislative branch entities (in such allocations among the entities as the entities may determine) may not exceed \$2,000.

LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS

SEC. 207. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

GUIDED TOURS OF THE CAPITOL

SEC. 208. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), none of the funds made available to the Architect of the Capitol in this Act may be used to eliminate guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns of offices of Members of Congress and other offices of the House of Representatives and Senate.

(b) At the direction of the Capitol Police Board, or at the direction of the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the Capitol Police Board, guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by employees and interns described in subsection (a) may be suspended temporarily or otherwise subject to restriction for security or related reasons to the same extent as guided tours of the United States Capitol which are led by the Architect of the Capitol.

COMPLIANCE DATE RELATING TO CERTAIN VIOLATIONS OF OSHA WITHIN THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SEC. 209. Section 215(c) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1341(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (6).

This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010".

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Alaska, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate insists on its amendment and requests a conference with the House, and the Chair is authorized to appoint the following conferees.

The Presiding Officer appointed Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mr. INOUE, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. TESTER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. COCHRAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

HONDURAS

Mr. COBURN. Mr. President, I want to spend a few minutes tonight talking about what is going on in Honduras. I have a lot of friends in Honduras, and I have this peculiar worry that we find ourselves on the wrong side of freedom in the situation that is happening in Honduras.

As you read the press clips, what we have heard is there was a coup. That, in fact, is not true. The Supreme Court of Honduras, under the direction of the Congress, asked the military to intercede because the President of Honduras had violated their own laws. Yet our State Department and our foreign policy sided with Hugo Chavez, Raoul Castro, and the former President.

There is no question that improvements have been made in the past in Central and South America, but tonight we find ourselves supporting an anticonstitutional President of Honduras when, in fact, the Congress of Honduras and the Supreme Court of Honduras have said he is violating their laws. So rather than look at the

whole picture, we have decided we will intervene in our diplomacy on the side of a Chavez-type, would-be dictator because what was happening in Honduras was an effort to change so you could have a President for life in Honduras. That is what was going on. That is why the Congress and that is why the Supreme Court of Honduras acted. We now are siding against the people of Honduras.

What is little known is 800 to 1,000 Venezuelan thugs were admitted into Honduras, in the week prior to this, with Honduran passports to create chaos or a systematic attempt to create upheaval and discord and rioting by Chavez's thugs. So now we find ourselves, the free United States, siding with somebody who wants to make sure the Honduran people are not free, to create another petro czar dictator in South Central America.

It is tremendously important we get this right. I think we are heading in the wrong direction right now. I think we are heading in the direction where we are going to make sure Honduras falls into the fold of Hugo Chavez, the last thing any of us should want. He has become the dictator in charge of Venezuela. He has nationalized American assets. He has corrupted the free Democratic process, and he seeks to do that in all the other areas where he can maintain influence. In fact, he was doing it.

The other thing that is important that is not well published is that the President of Honduras was totally associated with drug cartels, cash, the distribution and transmission of drugs into this country, and the moneys associated with that were used to buy people to support his pursuit of permanent power. Now we find ourselves out there on a limb with our foreign policy without looking at the whole story.

My main concern is about all those people who do want freedom in Honduras, who do believe we model in this country what they aspire to, and now the country they aspire to is siding against the vast majority of the people in Honduras. No illegal acts took place under the orders of the supreme court by the military—no illegal acts. Yet we didn't look at it close enough, and we have made now foreign policy decisions I fear are going to be irreversible.

There is no question things could be done better in Honduras, but there is also no question things could be done better here. For us to decide to side with the factors that are going to force Honduras into a situation similar to Cuba and Venezuela makes my blood boil, because not only are we going to eliminate and limit the freedom of those great people, we are going to help perpetuate the loss of freedom in that hemisphere.

So I call out to the President and the Secretary to do a reassessment. Let's relook at the facts. Let's talk to the people on the ground. Let's make sure we have the facts and the knowledge about what the vast majority of people

in Honduras want. You can stimulate chaos if you pay enough money and bring enough people in to do that, which was the intent of President Zelaya.

My hope is that we will slow down, that we will use caution at every turn as we interface with the situation. The Honduran people have the right to have their Constitution followed. That is what they did when they executed the imposition of removal of the President of Honduras. They followed their own law, their own Constitution. They don't have the right of impeachment, but they do have the right of carrying out the orders of the supreme court, which were given. For us to take this position—and this strong of a position—on what I feel has been a diplomatic lack of information of what is truth in Honduras speaks poorly for us as a nation and, most importantly, undermines the hopes of the people from Honduras.

With that, I yield the floor and note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I submit pursuant to Senate rules a report, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

I certify that the information required by rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate related to congressionally directed spending items has been identified in the committee report which accompanies S. 1294 and that the required information has been available on a publicly accessible congressional website at least 48 hours before a vote on the pending bill.

PROMOTING U.S.-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Dr. Georg Schulze Zumkley and members of his team at the German Information Center USA for their dedication in promoting

friendship between the United States and Germany. Dr. Zumkley's work to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift is truly appreciated.

In the spring of 1948, Berlin was isolated within the Soviet occupation zone and had only 35 days' worth of food and 45 days' worth of coal remaining for the city. A massive American, British, and French airlift mounted to save the city and provide supplies necessary to sustain life in Berlin. Mr. President, 2008 marked the 60th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift, one of the largest and longest running humanitarian airlift operations in history.

Dr. Zumkley's group was given the mission to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift, honor Airlift veterans, and tell the story of this great humanitarian effort. They planned and implemented the successful "Friends-Always: 60 Years After the Berlin Airlift" outreach program, and designed, produced and managed "The Berlin Airlift—A Legacy of Friendship" exhibit at more than 25 venues across the United States. It is estimated that more than 150,000 people will have visited the exhibit personally and learned about the legacy of the Berlin Airlift during its tour of the United States. Dr. Zumkley ensured that Airlift veterans personally received the German-American Friendship award as an expression of appreciation and gratitude from the German people. Additionally, Dr. Zumkley has worked far above and beyond his duties and displayed outstanding leadership qualities in the fulfillment of the team's mission.

I know my fellow Senators join me in thanking Dr. Zumkley and his team for their endeavors to promote U.S.-German friendship and to honor and celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift.

COMMENDING JANIS LAZDA

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, today I recognize one of the most dedicated members of my staff, Janis Lazda. Janis joined the Senate Finance Committee in 2005 to work on international trade matters, and today he leaves us to become senior policy adviser to the Deputy U.S. Trade Representative. USTR's gain truly is our loss.

For the past 5 years, Janis has demonstrated a quiet intelligence, unquestionable loyalty, and an unwavering commitment to the great State of Montana and this great country. He has worked hard to keep U.S. relations with Asia strong during these challenging economic times, and focused on improving America's competitiveness around the globe. He has spearheaded policies to increase U.S. exports to the world, and brainstormed ways to make international institutions more meaningful.

He has performed all of these tasks diligently and with careful thought. And he has put the needs of Montanans and the American people first. Janis

has witnessed the majestic mountains of Missoula, the bucolic beauty of the Big Hole Valley, and the memorable music of Molt. He met with hard-working people in all of these areas, and across Montana, to hear their thoughts and understand their needs. And he used these experiences to ensure that the policies crafted in Washington are meaningful for folks across America.

Janis has been a sound and knowledgeable adviser. His experience and analysis have been critical to many of the trade policies formulated by the Finance Committee. I thank Janis for his hard work, and wish him well as he takes the next step to what I am sure will be a brilliant future.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

COMMENDING VICE ADMIRAL BRUCE E. MACDONALD

• Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, today I honor VADM Bruce E. MacDonald, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, who is retiring after more than 31 years of faithful service to our Nation, culminating in his service as the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

VADM Bruce MacDonald was born in 1956 in Cincinnati, OH. He graduated from the College of the Holy Cross in 1978 with a bachelor of arts degree in English, and entered the Navy in May of that year.

Vice Admiral MacDonald was commissioned an ensign in the unrestricted line through the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps. Following surface warfare training, he reported to the USS Hepburn, FF 1055, in October 1979, where he served as the Main Propulsion Assistant and Navigator. After a 2-year tour at Fleet Combat Training Center, Pacific, where he served as Intermediate Combat Systems Team Training and Advanced Multi-Threat Team Training Course Director, he was selected for the Navy's Law Education Program in 1984. He received his degree of Juris Doctor from California Western School of Law in 1987.

In 1987, Vice Admiral MacDonald reported to Naval Legal Service Office, San Diego, where he served as Senior Defense Counsel, Trial Counsel, and Medical Care Recovery Act claims officer. In 1990, he reported aboard USS Independence, CV 62, as the Command Judge Advocate. After receiving a master of laws degree from Harvard Law School in 1992, he was transferred to Seoul, Republic of Korea, where he served as Chief, Operational Law Division, on the staffs of United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and United States Forces Korea. He also served as Staff Judge Advocate on the staff of U.S. Naval Forces Korea.

In August 1994, Vice Admiral MacDonald reported aboard Naval Legal Service Office Northwest as its executive officer. In November 1996, he became the Officer-in-Charge of Trial